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YAVAPAI COUNTY ATTORNEY

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI

STATE OF ARIZONA) CASE NO. V1300CR201980661
)
PLAINTIFF) **FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED**
) **TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE**
VS.) **CHASE FAMILY. NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF**
) **COURT ORDER OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D**
) **NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707**
Michael Willis of the Chase) **ACCORDING TO THE COINAGE ACT OF**
Family, Principle Creditor For) **APRIL 2, 1792, AND COMMISSIONER**
MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™) **JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER**
ACCUSED) **839377707 OATH OF STATE**
) **AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS OF**
) **ARTICLE I, SECTION 10, CLAUSE I."**

Dated this 11th day of April, 2022.

Michael Willis of the Chase Family. 18 U.S. Code § 4 - Misprision of felony

**"FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF
MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF
COURT ORDER OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S
NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO THE COINAGE ACT OF APRIL 2,
1792, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER**

Michael Willis of the Chase family – **"FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY
OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF COURT ORDER OF
COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO THE
COINAGE ACT OF APRIL 2, 1792, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER
839377707 OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS ARTICLE I, SECTION 10,
CLAUSE I."**

1 **839377707 OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS ARTICLE I,**
2 **SECTION 10, CLAUSE I."**

3 **To COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER By Asseveration.**

4
5 ¶1. Regarding: The Accused *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family (hereinafter
6 Declarant) **"FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF**
7 **MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF**
8 **COURT ORDER OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S**
9 **NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO THE COINAGE ACT OF APRIL 2,**
10 **1792, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER**
11 **839377707 OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS ARTICLE I,**
12 **SECTION 10, CLAUSE I."**

13 **Notice**

14 ¶2. Notice Is Hereby Given that I, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family, The Declarant
15 has undergone a religious conversion to a **Denizen**¹, I do not take oaths, or
16 affirmations. *Gordon versus Idaho* 778 F.2d 1397 (1985), [The United States Ninth
17 Circuit Judge Harry Pregerson.]¹ Psalm 116:11¹ and Romans 3:4¹.

18 ¶3. Notice Is Hereby Given that the **"FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED**
19 **WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE**
20 **FAMILY. NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF COURT ORDER OF**

21 ¹ **Denizen** Definition: Sir Walter Scott "*Denizens of their own free, independent state*" 1912.
22 William Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England, Book 1, Chapter X, p. 374 "*A denizen*
23 *is a kind of middle state, between an alien and a natural-born subject, and partakes of both.*"
24 1765. Gordon versus Idaho 778 F.2d 1397 (1985), -The United States Ninth Circuit Judge Harry
25 Pregerson. "*I'm simply saying that since we've all lied in the past and we've lied once or twice*
26 *today and we're going to lie in the future, why kid ourselves by saying we tell the truth when in*
27 *fact we do not. It's my position I would be guilty of perjury the moment I said 'Do you swear to*
28 *tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth so help you God' and I say 'I do' I'm*
committing a lie." -George Gordon. Psalm 116:11 "*I said in my haste, all people are liars*"
Romans 3:4 "*May it never be! Yes, let God be found true, but every man a liar. As it is written*"

29 *Michael Willis* of the Chase family – **"FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY**
30 **OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF COURT ORDER OF**
31 **COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO THE**
32 **COINAGE ACT OF APRIL 2, 1792, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER**
33 **839377707 OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS ARTICLE I, SECTION 10,**
34 **CLAUSE I."**

1 COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707
2 ACCORDING TO THE COINAGE ACT OF APRIL 2, 1792, AND
3 COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 OATH
4 OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS ARTICLE I, SECTION 10,
5 CLAUSE I.” is declared witnessed solemn testimony of *Michael Willis* of the Chase
6 Family by asseveration. Asseveration being the proof which *Michael Willis* of the
7 Chase Family gives of the facts of what he says, by appealing to his conscience as a
8 witness. It differs from an oath in this, that by the oath one appeals to *Yahweh* as a
9 witness of the facts of what he says, and invokes *Yahweh* as the avenger of falsehood
10 and perfidy (treachery or deceit), to punish him, by the courts, if he speak not the
11 truth, which is a set up for perjury, because all men are liars. This is commonly
12 known as an “*oath of purgation*” that was used in the Dark Ages to slaughter Pagans.

13 ¶4. Notice Is Hereby Given that, this declared witnessed solemn testimony of
14 *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family by asseveration. Know all these presents that
15 Declarant, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family does state the following: THAT
16 *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family has personal knowledge of the facts stated herein.
17 THAT *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family is competent to state to the matters set
18 forth herein. THAT all the facts stated herein are correct and certain to the best of
19 *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family knowledge, are admissible as evidence, and if
20 called upon as a witnesses, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family will testify to their
21 veracity. THAT *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family states the following facts;

22 Constitution of “The State of Arizona” – 1912.

23 ARTICLE VI. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

24
25
26

Michael Willis of the Chase family – “FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY
27 OF *MICHAEL WILLIS* OF THE CHASE FAMILY. NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF COURT ORDER OF
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¶5. “§25. Style of process; conduct of prosecutions in name of state. Section 25.
The style of process shall be The State of Arizona, and prosecutions shall be
conducted in the name of the State and by its authority.” unquote.

Introduction.

¶6. COMES NOW, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family, the Declarant in the above
entitled and numbered cause, and respectfully **DEMANDS** this Court to enter this
Document on the recored, and **MUST** enter this April 11th 2022 Document “**FOR
THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL
WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF COURT
ORDER OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER
839377707 ACCORDING TO THE COINAGE ACT OF APRIL 2, 1792, AND
COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 OATH
OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS ARTICLE I, SECTION 10,
CLAUSE I.**” on the record of CASE NO. V1300CR201980661, COMMISSIONER
JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 violations of his “oath of
office” filed at the Secretary of State of Arizona records department to the
Federal and State Constitutions. [See *Exhibit A – HowardFreeman/UCC-
Connection, Exhibit B - The Miracle on Main Street, Exhibit C - Silent Weapons
For Quiet Wars. Exhibit D – US Mint; Silver Dollar \$85, Exhibit E –
Yavapai/Prescott Clerk Receipt*]

¶7. This Declarant claims and demands all Rights under *Yahweh* Holy Scriptural
Law, The Law of Nations, The Constitution of the United States, The Constitution of

Michael Willis of the Chase family – “**FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY
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CLAUSE I.**”

1 The State of Arizona, and the substantive The Common Law at all times, never
2 waiving any rights.

3 **Payment of Fines, Fees and Costs**

4
5
6 ¶8. For the record, in this case we had a major lack of due process and we have
7 numerous intentional constitutional tortious (sic) effects done in this action. Many tort
8 acts.

9 *[See: HowardFreeman/UCC-Connection. Exhibit A].*

10 ¶9. *First of all* the problem had arisen was nexus of the contract.

11 ¶10. Secondly, if the court is demanding payment of fines, fees and costs in dollars,
12 that is the economy of Roger Sherman, which has not been dealt in for years, which is
13 constitutional according to **Article I Section 10's most salient part, which states:**

14 **"No state shall make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in
15 payment of debts."**

16 *[See: The Miracle on Main Street. Exhibit B].*

17 ¶11. If the fines, fees and costs have to be paid in dollars, gold and silver, then we
18 have a problem with parity. The U.S. Mint says the silver dollar is seventy Federal
19 Reserve note artificial paper money dollars to one silver dollar.

20 ¶12. The monetary system at this point in time is arbitrary, artificial money, which is
21 strictly forbidden to any public servant according to **Article I Section 10** of the federal
22 Constitution. This Accused would be assisting in a declaration of war in the top secret,
23 Silent Weapons for Quiet Wars, document, which is a destructive mechanism for
24 overthrow of **Article I Section 10**, and a criminally psychotic writing. And it is an
25 actual document, checked out by the military. ***It is part of United States Code Title 50,
26 the War Powers Act.***

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1 [See: *Silent Weapons For Quiet Wars. Exhibit C*].

2 ¶13. How many artificial paper money Federal Reserve notes does it take to buy one
3 silver dollar? This Accused can only pay in silver dollars or this court is being
4 “*unjustly enriched.*”

5 ¶14. The United States Code Title 31, Section 371, expressed and mandated that the
6 money on account of the United States shall be expressed in dollars. The dollar of
7 nine-tenths fine consisting of the weight determined under United States Code Title
8 31, Section 321 shall be the standard unit of value and all forms of money, issued or
9 coined, shall be maintained at a *parity of value* with this standard, United States Code
10 Title 31, Section 314.

11 ¶15. For the record, it is a fact in law, that the Judges of the State of Arizona are
12 bound by oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of
13 the State of Arizona, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, including yet not limited
14 to Article I Section 10's most salient part, which states:

15 “No state shall make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in
16 payment of debts.”

17 ¶16. Therefore, this Accused must pay fines, fees and costs in lawful money without
18 being induced into committing a crime or induced into a violation of the *Eighth*
19 *Amendment*, which is basically, *exorbitant fines*. If the court forces this Accused to
20 pay fines, fees and costs at face value of money of account according to Article I
21 Section 10 that would be lawful.

22 ¶17. Therefore, this Accused must not discharge debts in artificial paper money
23 Federal Reserve notes and debased coinage, using debased coinage is a felony,
24 then what we have here is an economic overthrow which is an act of sedition,
25 *which this Accused must not be a part of!*

26 ¶18. Therefore, this Accused is not refusing to obey a lawful order of the Court to
27 pay fines, fees and costs at face value of money of account according to Article I
28 Section 10, which is lawful.

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1990-HowardFreeman/UCC-Connection

FOREWORD

¶19. This is slightly condensed, casually paraphrased transcript of tapes of a seminar given in 1990 by Howard Freeman. It was prepared to make available the knowledge and experience of Mr. Freeman in his search for an accessible and understandable explanation of the confusing state of the government and the courts. It should be helpful to those who may have difficulty learning from such lectures, or those who want to develop a deeper understanding of this information without having to listen to three or four hours of recorded material.

¶20. The frustration many Americans feel about our judicial system can be overwhelming and often frightening; and like most fear, eventually, with the seemingly tyrannical power of some governmental agency and the mystifying and awesome power of the courts. We have been taught that we must "get a good lawyer," but that is becoming increasingly difficult, if not impossible. If we are defending ourselves from the government, we find that the lawyers quickly take our money, and then tell us as the ship is sinking, "*I cannot help you with that – I am an officer of the court.*"

¶21. Ultimately, the only way for us to have even a "*snowball's chance ...*" is to *understand the RULES OF THE GAME*, and to come to an understanding of the true nature of the Law. *The attorney lawyers have established and secured a virtual monopoly over this area of human knowledge by implying that the subject is just too difficult for the average person to understand, and by creating a separate vocabulary out of English words of otherwise common usage.* While it may, at times, seem hopelessly complicated, it is not that difficult to grasp - are lawyers really as smart as they would have us believe? **BESIDES, ANYONE WHO HAS BEEN THROUGH A LEGAL BATTLE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT WITH THE AID OF A LAWYER HAS COME TO REALIZE THAT LAWYERS LEARN ABOUT PROCEDURE, NOT ABOUT LAW.** Mr. Freeman admits that he is not a lawyer, and as much, he has a way of explaining law to us that puts it well within our reach. Consider also that the framers of the Constitution wrote in language simple enough that the people could understand, specifically so that it

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1 would not have to be interpreted.

2 ¶22. So again we find, as in many other areas of life, that "THE BUCK STOPS
3 HERE!" It is we who must take the responsibility for finding and putting to good use
4 the TRUTH. It is we who must claim and defend our God-given rights and our
5 freedom from those who would take from us. It is we who must protect ourselves,
6 our families and our posterity from the inevitable intrusion into our lives by THOSE
WHO LIVE PARASITICALLY off the labor, skill and talents of others.

7 ¶23. *To these ends, Mr. Freeman offers a simple, hopeful explanation of our*
8 *plight and a peaceful method of dealing with it. Please take note that this lecture*
9 *represents one chapter in the book of his understanding, which he is always*
10 *refining, expanding, improving.* It is, as all bits of wisdom are, a point of departure
11 from which to begin our own journey into understanding, that we all might be able to
pass on to others; greater knowledge and hope, and to God: the gift of lives in peace,
freedom and praise.

12 *"I send you out as sheep in the midst of wolves, be wise as a serpent and*
13 *harmless as a dove."*

14 INTRODUCTION

15 ¶24. I was asked to testify in a tax case as an expert witness. After many days of
16 preparation, I felt confident of my research. I spent over 30 minutes presenting many
17 Supreme Court decisions that supported the defendant's position. The prosecution
18 concluded his statements, and to my amazement, the judge told the jury that they
19 could only consider certain facts, none of which were the facts I had given.
20

21 ¶25. As soon as the trial was over I went around to the judge's office and he was just
22 coming in through his back door. I said,
23

24 **"Judge, by what authority do you overturn the standing decisions of**
25

26 *Michael Willis of the Chase family – "FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY*
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1 the United States Supreme Court. You sat on the bench while I read
2 that case law. Now how do you, a District Judge, have authority to
3 overturn decisions of the Supreme Court?"

4 He says.

5 "Oh, those were old decisions."

6 I said,

7
8 "Those are standing decisions. They have never been overturned. I
9 don't care how old they are; you have no right to overturn a standing
10 decision of the United States Supreme Court in a District Court."

11 BEFORE 1938 - PUBLIC LAW "Statute"

12 versus

13 AFTER 1938 - PUBLIC POLICY "Statute"

14 He said,

15 "Name any decision of the Supreme Court after 1938 and I'll honor it,
16 but all the decision you read were prior to 1938, and I don't honor
17 those decisions."

18 I asked what happened in 1938. He said,

19 "Prior to 1938, the Supreme Court was dealing with Public Law; since
20 1938, the Supreme Court has dealt with Public Policy. The charge that
21 Mr. S. was being tried for is a *Public Policy Statute*, not Public Law,
22 and those Supreme Court cases do not apply to Public Policy."

23 I asked him what happened in 1938? He said that he had already told me too much -
24 he wasn't going to tell me any more.

25 1938 AND THE ERIE RAILROAD

26 *Michael Willis* of the Chase family – "FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY
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1 ¶26. Well, I began to investigate. I found that 1938 was the year of the Erie
2 Railroad versus Tompkins case of the Supreme Court. *It was also the year the*
3 *courts claim they blended Law with Equity.* I read the Erie Railroad case. A man
4 had sued the Erie Railroad for damages when he was struck by a board sticking out
5 of a boxcar as he walked along beside the tracks. The district court had decided on
6 the basis of *Commercial (Negotiable Instruments) Law*: that this man was not under
7 any contract with the Erie Railroad, and therefore he had no standing to sue the
8 company. Under the Common Law, he was damaged and he would have had the
9 right to sue.
10

11 ¶27. This overturned a standing decision of over one hundred years. Swift versus
12 Tyson in 1840 was a similar case, and the decision of the Supreme Court was that in
13 any case of this type, the court would judge the case on the Common Law of the state
14 where the incident occurred - in this case Pennsylvania. *BUT IN THE ERIE*
15 *RAILROAD CASE, THE SUPREME COURT RULED THAT ALL FEDERAL*
16 *CASES WILL BE JUDGED UNDER THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS*
17 *LAW.* There would be no more decisions based on the Common Law at the
18 federal level. So here we find the blending of Law with Equity.
19

20 ¶28. This was a puzzle to me. As I put these new pieces together, I determined that
21 all our courts since 1938 were *Merchant Law courts* and not Common Law courts.
22 There were still some pieces of the puzzle missing.
23

24 A FRIEND IN THE COURT

25
26

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1 ¶29. *Fortunately, I made a friend of a judge.* Now you won't make friends with a
2 judge if you go into court like a *"wolf in black sheep country."* You must approach
3 him as though you are the sheep and he is the wolf. If you go into court as a wolf,
4 you make demands and tell the judge what the law is - how he had better uphold the
5 law or else. *Remember the verse:* I send you out as sheep in wolf country; be wise as
6 a serpent and harmless as a dove. We have to go into court and be wise and harmless,
7 and not make demands. We must play a little dumb and ask a lot of questions. *Well, I*
8 *asked a lot of questions and boxed the judges into a corner where they had to give*
9 *me a victory or admit what they didn't want to admit.* I won the case, and on the way
10 out I had to stop by the clerk's office to get some papers. One of the judges stopped
11 and said,

12
13 **"You're an interesting man, Mr. Freeman. If you're ever in town, stop**
14 **by, and if I'm not sitting on a case we will visit."**

15 AMERICA IS BANKRUPT

16 ¶30. Later, when I went to visit the judge, I told him of my problem with the
17 Supreme Court cases dealing with Public Policy rather than the Public Law. He said,

18
19 **"In 1938, all the higher judges, the top attorneys and the U.S. attorneys**
20 **were called into a secret meeting and this is what we were told:**

21 **America is a bankrupt nation - it is owned completely by its creditors.**
22 **The creditors own the Congress, they own the Executive, they own the**
23 **Judiciary and they own all the state governments.**

24 **Take silent judicial notice of this fact, but never reveal it openly.**
25

26
27

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Your court is operating in an Admiralty Jurisdiction - call it anything you want, but do not call it Admiralty."

ADMIRALTY COURTS

¶31. The reason they cannot call it *Admiralty Jurisdiction* is that your defense would be quite different in *Admiralty Jurisdiction* from your defense under the Common Law. *In Admiralty*, there is NO court which has jurisdiction unless there is a valid international contract in dispute. If you know it is *Admiralty Jurisdiction*, and they have admitted on the record that you are in Admiralty Court, you can demand that the international maritime contract, to which you are supposedly a party, and which you supposedly have breached, *be placed into evidence*. *NO* court has *Admiralty/Maritime Jurisdiction* unless there is a valid international maritime contract that has been breached.

So you say, just innocently like a lamb,

“Well, I didn't know that I got involved with an *international maritime contract*, so, in good faith, *I deny that such a contract exists*. If this court is taking jurisdiction in Admiralty, then, pursuant to section 3-501 of your UCC, (Presentment), *the prosecutor will have no difficulty placing the [alleged] contract into evidence*, so that I may examine and [possibly] challenge the validity of the contract.”

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1
2 ¶32. *What they would have to do is place the national debt into evidence.* They
3 would have to admit that the international bankers own the whole nation, and that we
4 are their slaves.
5

6 NOT EXPEDIENT

7 ¶33. *BUT THE BANKERS SAID IT IS NOT EXPEDIENT AT THIS TIME TO*
8 *ADMIT THAT THEY OWN EVERYTHING AND COULD FORECLOSE ON*
9 *EVERY NATION OF THE WORLD.* The reason they don't want to tell everyone
10 that they own everything is that there are still too many privately owned guns. There
11 are uncooperative armies and other military forces. So until they can gradually
12 consolidate all armies into a WORLD ARMY and all courts into a single WORLD
13 COURT, *it is not expedient to admit the jurisdiction the courts are operating*
14 *under.* When we understand these things, we realize that there are certain secrets
15 they don't want to admit, and we can use this to our benefit.
16

17 JURISDICTION

18 ¶34. The Constitution of the United States mentions three areas of jurisdiction in
19 which the courts may operate:
20

21 Common Law

22 ¶35. Common Law is based on God's law. Anytime someone is charged under the
23 Common Law, there must be a damaged party (*a corpus delicti*). You are free under
24 the Common Law to do anything you please, as long as you do not infringe on the
25

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1 life, liberty, or property of someone else. You have a right to make a fool of yourself
2 provided you do not infringe on the life, liberty, or property of someone else. The
3 Common Law does not allow for any government action which prevents a man from
4 making a fool of himself. For instance, when you cross over the state lines in most
5 states, you will see a sign which says,

6
7 **"BUCKLE YOUR SEAT BELTS - IT'S THE LAW."**

8 ¶36. This cannot be Common Law, because who would you injure if you did not
9 buckle up? Nobody. This would be compelled performance. But Common Law
10 cannot compel performance. *Any violation of Common Law is a CRIMINAL ACT,*
11 *and is punishable.*

12
13 **Equity Law**

14 ¶37. *Equity Law is law which compels performance.* It compels you to perform to
15 the exact letter of any contract that you are under. So, if you have compelled
16 performance, there must be a contract somewhere, and you are being compelled to
17 perform under the obligation of the contract. *Now this can only be a civil action -*
18 *not criminal. In Equity Jurisdiction, you cannot be tried criminally, but you can be*
19 *compelled to perform to the letter of a contract.*

20
21 ¶38. ***IF YOU THEN REFUSE TO PERFORM AS DIRECTED BY THE COURT,***
22 ***YOU CAN BE CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT OF COURT, WHICH IS A***
23 ***CRIMINAL ACTION.*** Are our seatbelt laws, Equity Laws? No, they are not,
24 because you cannot be penalized or punished for not keeping to the letter of a
25

26
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1 contract.

3 Admiralty/Maritime Laws

4 ¶39. This is *civil jurisdiction* of Compelled Performance which also has *Criminal*
5 *Penalties* for *not* adhering to the letter of the contract, but this only applies to
6 *International Contracts*.

7 ¶40. Now we can see what jurisdiction the seatbelt laws (all traffic codes, etc) are
8 under. Whenever there is a penalty for failure to perform (such as willful failure to
9 file), that is Admiralty/Maritime Law and there must be a *valid international*
10 *contract in force*. However, the courts don't want to admit that they are operating
11 under *Admiralty/Maritime Jurisdictions*, so they took the international law or Law
12 Merchant and adopted it into our codes. That is what the Supreme Court decided in
13 the *Erie Railroad case* - that the decisions will be based on commercial law or
14 business law and that it will have criminal penalties associated with it. SINCE
15 THEY [JUDGES] WERE INSTRUCTED NOT TO CALL IT, *ADMIRALTY*
16 *JURISDICTION*, THEY CALL IT STATUTORY JURISDICTION.

17 COURTS OF CONTRACT

18 ¶41. You must ask how we got into this situation where we can be charged with
19 failure to wear seatbelts and be fined for it. *Isn't the judge sworn to up hold the*
20 *Constitution?* Yes, he is. But you must understand *the Constitution, in Article I,*
21 *§10*, gives us the unlimited right to contract, as long as we do not infringe on the life,
22 liberty or property of someone else. Contracts are enforceable, and the Constitution
23 gives two jurisdictions where contracts can be enforced - Equity or Admiralty. *But*
24

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1 *we find them being in Statutory Jurisdiction.* This is the embarrassing part for the
2 courts, but we can use this to box the judges into a corner in their own courts. We
3 will cover this more later.

4 5 **CONTRACTS MUST BE VOLUNTARY**

6 ¶42. Under the Common Law, every contract must be enter into knowingly,
7 voluntarily, and intentionally by both parties or it is void and enforceable. These are
8 characteristic - it must be based on substance. For example, contracts used to read,

9
10 **"For one dollar and other valuable considerations, I will paint your
house, etc."**

11
12 ¶43. That was a valid contract - the dollar was a genuine, silver dollar. Now,
13 suppose you wrote a contract that said,

14 **"For one Federal Reserve Note and other considerations, I will paint your
15 house...."**

16 ¶44. And suppose, for example, I painted your house the wrong color. Could you go
17 into a Common Law court and get justice? No, you could not. You see, a Federal
18 Reserve Note is a "colorable" 1 dollar, as it has no substance, and in a *Common*
19 *Law Jurisdiction*, that contract would be unenforceable.

20 21 **colorABLE MONEY - colorABLE COURTS**

22 ¶45. The word "colorable" means something that appears to be genuine, but is not.
23 Maybe it looks like a dollar, and maybe it spends like a dollar, but if it is not
24 redeemable for lawful money (silver or gold) it is "colorable." If a Federal Reserve
25

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1 Note is used in a contract, then the contract becomes a "colorable" contract. And
2 "colorable" contracts must be enforced under a "colorable" jurisdiction. So by
3 creating Federal Reserve Notes, the government had to create a jurisdiction to cover
4 the kinds of contracts which use them. We now have what is called Statutory
5 Jurisdiction, which is not a genuine Admiralty jurisdiction.

6
7 *1 colorable: That which is in appearance only, and not in reality, what it*
8 *purports to be, hence counterfeit, feigned having the appearance of truth.*
9 *Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition.*

10 ¶46. It is "colorable" Admiralty Jurisdiction the judges are enforcing because we
11 are using "colorable money" colorable Admiralty is now known as Statutory
12 Jurisdiction. Let's see how we got under this Statutory Jurisdiction.

13 UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE

14 ¶47. The government set up a "colorable" law system to fit the "colorable"
15 currency. It used to be called the *Law Merchant* or the *Law of Redeemable*
16 *Instruments*, because it dealt with paper which was redeemable in something of
17 substance. But, once Federal Reserve Notes had become unredeemable, there had to
18 be a system of law which was completely "colorable" from start to finish. this system
19 of law was codified as the *Uniform Commercial Code*, and has been adopted in
20 every state. This is "colorable" law, and it is used in all the courts. I explained one
21 of the keys earlier, which is that the country is bankrupt and we have no rights. If the
22 master says "Jump!" then the slave had better jump, because the master has the right
23 to cut off his head. *As slaves we have no rights*. But the creditors/masters had to
24 cover that up, so they created a system of law called the *Uniform Commercial Code*.

25
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1 This "colorable" jurisdiction under the Uniform Commercial Code is the next key to
2 understanding what happened.

3 4 CONTRACT OR AGREEMENT

5 ¶48. One difference between Common Law and the Uniform Commercial Code is
6 that in Common Law, contracts must be entered into (1) knowingly, (2) voluntarily,
7 and (3) intentionally. Under the U.C.C., this is not so. First of all, contracts are
8 unnecessary. Under this new law, "agreements" can be binding, and if you only
9 exercise the benefits of an "agreements," it is presumed or implied that you intend
10 to meet the obligations associated with those benefits. *If you accept a benefit*
11 *offered by government, then you are obligated to follow, to the letter, each and*
12 *every statute involved with that benefit.* The method has been to get everyone
13 exercising a benefit, and they [the courts] don't even have to tell the people what the
14 benefit is. Some people think it is the driver's license, the marriage license or the
15 birth certificate, etc. I believe it is none of these.

16 17 COMPELLED BENEFIT

18 ¶49. I believe the benefit being used is that we have been given the privilege of
19 discharging debt with limited liability, instead of paying debt. *When we pay a debt,*
20 *we give substance for substance.* If I buy a quart of milk with a silver dollar, that
21 dollar bought the milk, and the milk bought the dollar - substance for substance. *But*
22 *if I use a Federal Reserve Note to buy the milk, I have not paid for it.* There is no
23 substance in the Federal Reserve Note. *It is worthless paper given in exchange for*
24 *something of substantive value.* Congress offers us this benefit:

25
26

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1 ¶50. Debt money, created by the federal United States, can be spent all over the
2 United States of America, it will be legal tender for all debts, public and private, and
3 the limited liability is that you cannot be sued for not paying your debt.
4

5 So now they have said,
6

7 "We going to help you out, and you can just discharge your debts instead
8 of paying your debts."

9 ¶51. When we use this "colorable" money to discharge our debts, we cannot use a
10 Common Law court. We can only use a "colorable" court. We are completely under
11 the UCC, using non-redeemable negotiable instruments and we are discharging debt
12 rather than paying debt.

13 REMEDY AND RECOURSE

14 ¶52. Every system of civilized law must have two characteristics: Remedy and
15 Recourse. Remedy is a way to get out from under that law, and you recover your
16 loss. The Common Law, the Law Merchants, and even the Uniform Commercial
17 Code all have remedy and recourse, but for a long time we could not find them. If
18 you go to a law library and ask to see the Uniform Commercial Code, they will show
19 you a shelf of books completely filled with the Uniform Commercial Code. When
20 you pick up one volume and start to read it, it will seem to have been intentionally
21 written to be confusing. *It took us a long time to discover where the Remedy and*
22 *Recourse are found in their UCC. They are found right in the first volume, at 1-*
23 *308 (old 1-207) and 1-103.*
24

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REMEDY

¶53. The making of a valid Reservation of Rights preserves whatever rights the person then possesses, and prevents the loss of such rights by application of concepts of waiver or estoppel. (UCC 1-308 (old 1-207).7). It is important to remember when we go into a court that we are in a commercial international jurisdiction. If we go into court and say,

"I DEMAND MY CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS,"

the judge will most likely say,

"You mention the Constitution again, and I'll find you in contempt of court!"

¶54. Then we don't understand how he can do that. Hasn't he sworn to uphold the Constitution? *The rule here is:* you cannot be charged under one jurisdiction, and defend under another. For example, if the French government came to you and asked where you filed your French income tax in a certain year, do you go to the French government and say,

"I demand my Constitutional Right?"

¶55. No. *The proper answer is: THE LAW DOESN'T APPLY TO ME - I'M NOT A FRENCHMAN.* You must make your reservation of rights under the jurisdiction in which you are charged - not under some other jurisdiction. So in a UCC court, you must claim your reservation of rights under (pursuant to) the [their] U.C.C. 1-308 (old 1-207). *UCC 1-308 (old 1-207) goes on to say:*

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1
2 *When a waivable right or claim is involved, the failure to make a*
3 *reservation thereof, causes a loss of the right, and bars its assertion at a*
4 *later date. (UCC 1-308 (old 1-207).9).*

5 ¶56. You have to make your claim known early. Further, it says:

6 *The Sufficiency of the Reservation - Any expression indicating an*
7 *intention to reserve rights, is sufficient, such as "WITHOUT*
8 *PREJUDICE." (UCC 1-308 (old 1-207).4)*

9 ¶57. Whenever you sign any legal paper that deals with Federal Reserve Notes
10 (FRNs) -in any way, shape or manner - under your signature write:

11 **Without Prejudice UCC 1-308 (old 1-207).**

12 ¶58. This reserves your rights. You can show, at 1-308 (old 1-207).4 that you have
13 sufficiently reserved your rights. *It is very important to understand just what this*
14 *means.* For example, one man who used this in regard to a traffic ticket was asked by
15 the judge just what he meant by writing "*without prejudice UCC 1-308 (old 1-207)*"
16 on his statement to the court. He had not tried to understand the concepts involved.
17 He only wanted to use it to get out of the ticket. He did not know what it meant.
18 When the judge asked him what he meant by signing in that way, he told the judge
19 that

20
21 *"he was not prejudiced against anyone..."*

22 ¶59. The judge knew that the man had no idea what it meant, and fined him an
23 additional \$25.00 for a frivolous defense. You must know what it means.

24
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1 **WITHOUT PREJUDICE Pursuant to UCC 1-308**

2 ¶60. When you see "Without Prejudice" UCC 1-308 in connection with your
3 signature, you are saying:
4

5 *"I reserve my right not to be compelled to perform under any contract,*
6 *commercial agreement or bankruptcy that I did not enter knowingly,*
7 *voluntarily, and intentionally. And furthermore, I do not and will not*
8 *accept the liability of the compelled benefit of any unrevealed contract or*
commercial agreement or bankruptcy."

9 ¶61. Actually, it is better to use a rubber stamp, because this demonstrates that you
10 had previously reserved your rights. The simple fact that it takes several days or a
11 week to order and get a stamp shows that you had reserved your rights before signing
12 the document. *What is the compelled performance of an unrevealed commercial*
13 *agreement?* When you use Federal Reserve Notes instead of silver dollars, is it
14 voluntary? No. There is no lawful money, so you have to use Federal Reserve Notes
15 - you have to accept the benefit. the government has given you the benefit to
16 discharge your debts with limited liability, and you don't have to pay your debts.
17 How nice they are! But if you did not reserve your rights under 1-308 (old 1-207).7,
18 you are compelled to accept the benefit, and are *therefore obligated to obey every*
19 *statute, ordinance and regulation of the government, at all levels of government -*
20 *federal, state and local.*

21
22 ¶62. If you understand this, you will be asked to explain it to the judge when asks.
23 And he will ask, so be prepared to explain it to the court. You will also need to
24 understand UCC 1-103 - the argument and recourse. If you want to understand this
25

26

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1 fully, go to a law library and photocopy these two sections from the UCC. It is
2 important to get the Anderson [Anderson, Uniform Commercial Code, Lawyers
3 Cooperative Publishing Company] edition. Some of the law libraries will only
4 have the West Publishing version, and it is very difficult to understand. In Anderson,
5 it is broken down with decimals into ten parts, and most importantly, it is written in
6 plain English.

7 8 RECOURSE

9 ¶63. The Recourse appears in the Uniform Commercial Code at 1-103.6, which
10 says:

11 *The Code is complimentary to the Common Law, which remains in force,
12 except where displaced by the code. A statute should be construed in
13 harmony with the Common Law, unless there is a clear legislative intent to
abrogate the Common Law.*

14 ¶64. This is the argument we use in court:

15 The Code recognizes the Common Law. If it did not recognize the Common
16 Law, the government would have had to admit that the United States is
17 bankrupt, and is completely owned by its creditors. But, it is not expedient
18 to admit this, so the Code was written so as not to abolish the Common Law
19 entirely.

20 ¶65. Therefore, if you have made a sufficient, timely, and explicit reservation of
21 your rights at 1-308 (old 1-207), you may then insist that the statutes be construed in
22 harmony with the Common Law. If the charge is a traffic, you may demand that the
23 court *produce the injured person* who has filed a verified complaint. If, for example,
24 you were charged with failure to buckle your seatbelt, you may ask the court

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1 "who was injured as a result of your failure to "buckle up.""

2
3 ¶66. However, if the judge won't listen to you and just moves ahead with the case,
4 then you will want to read to him that last sentence of 1-103.6 which states:

5
6 *The Code cannot be read to preclude a Common Law action.*

7 ¶67. Tell the judge:

8 *"Your Honor, I can sue you under the Common Law, for violating my*
9 *right under the Uniform Commercial Code. I have a remedy, under the,*
10 *UCC to reserve my rights under the Common Law. I have exercised the*
11 *remedy, and now you must construe this statute in harmony with the*
Common Law, you must come forth with the damaged party."

12 ¶68. If the judge insists on proceeding with the case, just act confused and ask this
13 question:

14 *"Let me see if I understand, Your Honor, has this court made a judicial*
15 *determination that the Sections 1-308 (old 1-207) and 1-103 of the*
16 *Uniform Commercial Code, which is the system of law you are operating*
17 *under, are not valid law before this court?"*

18 ¶69. Now the judge is in a jamb! How can the court throw out one part of the Code
19 and uphold another? If he answers, "yes," then you say:

20 *"I put this court on notice that I am appealing your judicial*
21 *determination."*

22
23 ¶70. Of course, the higher court will uphold the Code on appeal. The judge knows
24 this, so once again you have boxed him into a corner.

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PRACTICAL APPLICATION - TRAFFIC COURT

¶71. Just so we can understand how this whole process works, let us look at a court situation such as a traffic violation. Assume you ran through a yellow light and a policeman gave you a traffic ticket.

1. *The first thing you want to do is* to delay the action at least three weeks. This you can do by being pleasant and cooperative with the officer. Explain to him that you are very busy and ask if he could please set your court appearance for about three weeks away.

[At this point we need to remember the government's trick: *"I'm from the government, and I'm here to help you."* Now we want to use this approach with them].

2. The next step is to go the clerk of the traffic court and say:

"I believe it would be helpful if I talk to you, because I want to save the government some money (this will get their attention). I am undoubtedly going to appeal this case. As you know, in an appeal, I have to have a transcript, but the traffic court doesn't have a court reporter. It would be a waste of taxpayer's money to run me through this court and then to have to give me a trial de novo in a court of record. I do need a transcript for appealing, and to save the government some money, maybe you could schedule me to appear in a court of record."

You can show the date on the ticket and the clerk will usually agree that there is plenty of time to schedule your trial for a court of record. Now your first appearance is in a court of record and not in a traffic court, where there is no record.

3. When you get into court, the judge will read the charges: driving through a yellow

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1 light or whatever, and this is a violation of ordinance XYZ. He will ask,

2
3 **"Do you understand the charges against you?"**

4 **4.** It is very important to get it read into the record, that you do not understand the
5 charges. With that in the record, the court cannot move forward to judge the facts.
6 This will be answered later.

7 **5.**

8 **"Well, Your Honor, there is a question I would like to ask before I can**
9 **make a plea of innocent or guilty. I think it could be answered if I**
10 **could put the officer on the stand for a moment and ask him a few**
11 **short questions.**

12 **Judge:**

13 **"I don't see why not. Let's swear the officer in and have him take the**
14 **stand."**

15 **"Is this the instrument that you gave me?" (Handing him the traffic**
16 **citation).**

17 **Officer:**

18 **"Yes, this is a copy of it. The judge has the other portion of it."**

19 **"Where did you get my address that you wrote on that citation?"**

20 **Officer:**

21 **"Well, I got it from your driver's license." (Handing the officer your**
22 **driver's license)**

23 **"Is this the document you copied my name and address from?"**
24
25

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1 Officer:

2 "Yes, this is where I got it."

3
4 "While you've got it in your hand, would you read the signature that's
5 on that license?"

6 (The officer reads the signature).

7 "While you're there, would you read into the record what it says under
8 the signature?"

9 Officer:

10 "It says, "Without Prejudice, UCC 1-308." [old 1-207]

11
12 Judge:

13 "Let me see that license!"

14 (He looks at it turns to the officer).

15
16 "You didn't notice this printing under the signature on this license,
17 when you copied his name and address onto the ticket?"

18 Officer:

19 "Oh, no, I was just getting the address - I didn't look down there."

20 Judge:

21
22 "You're not very observant as an officer. Therefore, I'm afraid I
23 cannot accept your testimony in regards to the facts of this case. This
24 case is dismissed."

25 6. a. you had reserved your Common Law rights under the UCC;

26
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1
2 b. you had done it sufficiently by writing "Without Prejudice, UCC 1-308 (old
3 1-207)" on your driver's license;

4 c. the statute would now have to be read on harmony with the Common Law,
5 and the Common Law says the statute exists, but there is no injured party; and

6 d. since there is no injured party or complaining witness, the court has no
7 jurisdiction under the Common Law.

8 7. If the judge tries to move ahead and try the facts of the case, then you will want to
9 ask him the following question:

10 "Your Honor, let me understand this correctly, has the court made a
11 judicial determination that it has authority under the jurisdiction that it
12 is operating under, to ignore two sections of the Uniform Commercial
13 Code which have been called to its attention? If he says, yes, tell him
14 that you put the court on notice that you will appeal that judicial
determination, and that if you are damaged by his actions, you will sue
him in Common Law action - under the jurisdiction of the U.C.C."

15 QUESTIONS AND REVIEW

16 ¶72. Note: These are some of the questions asked after the main lecture. Some are
17 restatements of material presented earlier, but they contain very valuable information
18 which is worth repeating.

19 COURTROOM TECHNIQUES

20 ¶73. Question: How did you "box in" the judge? This is easy to do if you don't
21 know too much. I didn't know too much, but I boxed them in. You must play a little
22 ignorant.

23 ¶74. If you are arrested and you go to court, *just remember that in a criminal*

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25
26 *Michael Willis of the Chase family – "FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY*
27 *OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF COURT ORDER OF*
28 *COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO THE*
COINAGE ACT OF APRIL 2, 1792, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER
839377707 OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS ARTICLE I, SECTION 10,
CLAUSE I."

1 action, you have to understand the law or it is a reversible error for the court to try
2 you. If you don't understand the law, they can't try you.

3
4 ¶75. In any traffic court case or tax case you are called into court and the judge reads
5 the law and then asks,

6 *"Do you understand the charges?"*

7
8 Defendant:

9 *"No, (Your Honor,) I do not!"*

10 Judge:

11
12 *"Well, what's so difficult about that charge? Either you drove the*
13 *wrong way on a one-way street or you didn't. You can only go one way*
14 *on that street, and if you go the other way, it's a fifty dollar fine.*
What's so difficult about this that you don't understand?"

15 Defendant:

16 *"Well, Your Honor, it's not the letter of the law, but rather the nature*
17 *of the law that I don't understand. The Sixth Amendment of the*
18 *Constitution gives me the right to request the court to explain the*
19 *nature of any action against me, and upon my request, the court has the*
duty to answer. I have a question about the nature of this action."

20 Judge:

21
22 *"Well, what is that - what do you want to know?"*

23 ¶76. Always! Ask them some easy questions first, as this establishes that they are
24 answering. You ask:

25
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1
2 Defendant:

3 "Well, Your Honor, is this a Civil or Criminal Action?"

4 Judge:

5 "It is criminal."
6

7 (If it were a civil action there could be no fine, so it has to be criminal).

8 Defendant:

9
10 "Thank you, Your Honor, for telling me that. Then the record will
11 show that this action against ___ (Straw Man Name)___ is a criminal
12 action, is that right?"

13 Judge:

14 "Yes."

15 Defendant:

16 "I would like to ask another question about this criminal action. There
17 are two *criminal jurisdictions* mentioned in the Constitution; one is
18 under the Common Law, and the other deals with International
19 Maritime Contracts, under an *Admiralty Jurisdiction*. Equity is Civil,
20 and you said this is a Criminal action, so it seems it would have to be
21 under either the Common Law, or Maritime Law. But what puzzles
22 me, Your Honor, is, there is no *Corpus Delicti* here that gives this court
23 a *jurisdiction* over my person and property under the Common Law.
24 Therefore, it doesn't appear to me that this court is moving under the
25 Common Law."

26 Judge:

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1 "No, I can assure you this court is not moving under the Common
2 Law."

3 Defendant:

4 "Well, thank you, your Honor, but now you make the charge against
5 me even more difficult to understand, the only other criminal
6 jurisdiction would apply only if there was an International Maritime
7 Contract involved and I was a party to it, it had been Breached, and the
8 court was operating in an Admiralty Jurisdiction.

9 I don't believe I have ever been under any International Maritime
10 Contract, so I would deny that one exists. I would have to demand that
11 such a contract, if it does exist, be placed into evidence, so that I may
12 contest it, but surely, this court is not operating under an Admiralty
13 Jurisdiction."

14 You just put words in the judge's mouth.

15 Judge:

16 "No, I can assure you, we're not operating under an Admiralty
17 Jurisdiction. We're not out in the ocean somewhere - we're right here in
18 the middle of the State of North Carolina, No, this is not an Admiralty
19 Jurisdiction."

20 Defendant:

21 "Thank you, Your Honor, but now I am more puzzled than ever. If
22 this/these charge/s is/are not under the Common Law, or under
23 Admiralty - and those are the only criminal jurisdictions mentioned in
24 the Constitution - what kind of jurisdiction could this court be
25 operating under?"

26 Judge:

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1 **"It's Statutory Jurisdiction."**

2 Defendant:

3 **"Oh, thank you, Your Honor. I'm glad you told me that. But I have**
4 **never heard of that jurisdiction.**

5 ***SO, IF I HAVE TO DEFEND UNDER THAT, I WOULD NEED TO***
6 ***HAVE THE RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE FOR STATUTORY***
7 ***JURISDICTION.***

8 **Can you provide me with the location of a copy?"**

9 **THE END!**

10
11 ¶76. The Declarant, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family is ready to file suit in all
12 higher courts. Put on notice: "State of Alert": The Privy Council United
13 Kingdom (Her Majesty The Queen), The Vatican (Most Holy Pope Francis),
14 Immaculate Conception Parish Catholic Church (Rev. David J. Kelash)
15 Cottonwood Arizona, Jewish Community Synagogue Sedona (Rabbi Alicia
16 Magal) Arizona, New Hope Christian Fellowship Cottonwood Arizona, Unity
17 of Sedona (Michael Mirdad) Arizona, United States Government (Delaware
18 Corporation by Scotland, owned by Queen), The White House (President
19 Biden), Secretary of Defense (Lloyd J. Austin III), CIA/FBI Directors (William
20 Joseph Burns/Christopher Asher Wray), United States Attorney General (Merrick
21 Brian Garland), Arizona Governor (Doug Ducey), Arizona Attorney General (Mark
22 Brnovich), Arizona Senators (Kyrsten Sinema/Mark Kelly, Arizona
23 Congressmen/women (Thomas Charles O'Halleran, Ann Leila Kirkpatrick, Raúl
24

25
26

Michael Willis of the Chase family – "FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY
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CLAUSE I."

1 Manuel Grijalva, Paul Anthony Gosar, Andrew Steven Biggs, David S. Schweikert,
2 Rubén Marinelarena Gallego, Debra Kay Lesko, Gregory John Stanton),
3 Commission on Judicial Conduct Arizona, The Common Law Court International
4 (Simon), The Common Law Court United Kingdom, The Common Law Court
5 Australia (Mike Holt), The Common Law Court America, United Nations (The
6 Hague, Neatherlands; International Criminal Court; Reference OTP-CR-446/21),
7 Lisa Chaney (Expert Witness/Court Reporter Prescott Arizona,
8 Domestic/International Media News Outlets, &c.

9
10 VERIFICATION, and CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

11 ¶77. Based upon the Declarant, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family, Principal
12 Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™ sincerely held religious education and
13 training, Declarant knows the Word of our Creator prohibits the swearing to tell the
14 truth by any oath or affirmation, or signing any paper “*under the penalty of perjury*”
15 as these are oaths, prohibited by our **Creator** Holy Scriptural Law, because Psalm
16 116:11 “*all men are lairs*” as revealed through The Creator Holy Scriptural Law.
17 Declarant quotes the following declared evidence in our **Creator** Holy Scripture Law
18 by the former tax-gather *Matthew* who was well qualified to produce evidence. He
19 records fully the discourses of *Yeshua ben Yosef* and declares the following evidence:
20 The Apostle *Matthew*’s testimony in the King James Version: Matthew 5:33-37
21 “*Again, ye have heard that it was to them of old time, Thou shalt not forswear*
22 *thyself, but shall perform unto the Lord thine oaths: But I say unto you, SWEAR*
23 *NOT AT ALL; neither by the heaven; for it is the throne of Yahweh; nor by the*
24 *earth; for it is the footstool of his feet; nor by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the*
25

26 *Michael Willis* of the Chase family – “FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY
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1 *great King. Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one*
2 *hair white or black. But let your speech be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay; for whatsoever is*
3 *more than these is of the evil one."*

4 ¶78. I, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family, the Declarant, I Am, the identified party
5 in the above entitled "FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED
6 TESTIMONY OF *MICHAEL WILLIS* OF THE CHASE FAMILY. NOTICE
7 OF PAYMENT OF COURT ORDER OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D.
8 NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO THE COINAGE
9 ACT OF APRIL 2, 1792, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S
10 NUMBER 839377707 OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS
11 ARTICLE I, SECTION 10, CLAUSE I." to Commissioner JOHN D. NAPPER By
12 Asseveration, and know the contents thereof. I declare that the above is correct and
13 certain to the best of my knowledge. I do claim all my Rights at all times, and waive
14 none of my Rights at anytime, for any cause or reason.

15 ¶79. *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS
16 CHASE™ herein declares: THAT *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family is competent
17 to state to the matters set forth herein. THAT *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family has
18 personal knowledge of the facts stated herein. THAT all the *FACTS* stated herein are
19 correct and certain to the best of *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family knowledge, are
20 admissible as evidence, and if called upon as a witnesses, *Michael Willis* of the Chase
21 Family will testify to their veracity. THAT *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family states
22 the following facts;

23 ¶80. Further, Declarant sets forth declared evidence in the **Creator** Holy Scriptural
24 Law by the Apostle *James* who was well qualified to produce evidence: *James*, the
25

26 *Michael Willis* of the Chase family – "FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY
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Apostle and bond-servant of *YAHWEH* and of *Yeshua ben Yosef* as witness: James 5:12 ²

¶81. This named Declarant below does here by declare that the preceding and the following statements are the facts, here by verified as he knows them, and are correct, and certain to the best of his knowledge. Deuteronomy 19:15 ³

Dated this 11th day of April, 2022.

Autograph:


Michael Willis of the Chase Family,


Seal

In Propria Persona, Principal Creator for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™, which is a Corporate Identity, a Legal Fiction in all uppercase, a decedent. All rights reserved.


Steven Lee McMillan - As Witness


Paul Thorit Agneberg - As Witness

I, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family, do hereby certify that I hand-delivered an original copy of this correct and complete autographed and sealed instrument titled, **“FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF COURT ORDER OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO THE COINAGE ACT OF APRIL 2, 1792, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 OATH**

² James 5:12 “*But above all things, my brethren, swear NOT, neither by heaven, neither by the earth, nor by any this oath: but let your yea be yea; and your nay, nay; that ye fall not under judgment.*”

³ Deuteronomy 19:15 “*at the mouth of two witnesses or at the mouth of three witnesses shall the matter be established*”

Michael Willis of the Chase family – **“FOR THE RECORD: DECLARED WITNESSED TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL WILLIS OF THE CHASE FAMILY. NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF COURT ORDER OF COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 ACCORDING TO THE COINAGE ACT OF APRIL 2, 1792, AND COMMISSIONER JOHN D. NAPPER D-U-N-S NUMBER 839377707 OATH OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS ARTICLE I, SECTION 10, CLAUSE I.”**

1 OF STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS ARTICLE I, SECTION 10,
2 CLAUSE I." dated April 11th, 2022 on April 11th, 2022, to the COUNTY OF
3 YAVAPAI COURT CLERK located at 120 South Cortez Street, CITY OF
4 PRESCOTT, COUNTY OF YAVAPAI, STATE OF ARIZONA, THE UNITED
5 STATES OF AMERICA [86303]. And, I hand-delivered an original copy of this
6 correct and complete autographed and sealed instrument dated April 11th, 2022 on
7 April 11th, 2022, to the COUNTY OF YAVAPAI prosecutors SHELIA POLK,
8 KENNEDY KLAGGE, STEPHANIE SANKEY, GLEN M. ASAY, GEORGE
9 RODRIGUEZ, LORILEI CASE, KRISTY MATHESON-PARKS on behalf of the
10 Plaintiff, OFFICE located at, 255 East Gurley Street, CITY OF PRESCOTT,
11 COUNTY OF YAVAPAI, STATE OF ARIZONA, THE UNITED STATES OF
12 AMERICA [86301]. Further, I, *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family, do hereby certify
13 that I hand-delivered a file stamped copy of this correct, complete autographed, and
14 sealed instrument to Petitioner. Who holds the original of said instrument, file-
15 stamped, as *Michael Willis* of the Chase Family property.

16 Dated this 11th day of April, 2022.

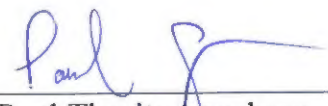
17
18
19 Autograph: _____

Michael Willis of the Chase Family,


Seal

20
21 In Propria Persona, Principal Creditor for MICHAEL WILLIS CHASE™, which is a
22 Corporate Identity, a Legal Fiction in all uppercase, a decedent. All rights reserved.

23 
24 Steven Lee McMillan - As Witness

25 
26 Paul Thorit: Agneberg - As Witness

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